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An  
Inaugural Essay  
on  
Crachitis  
for  
The Degree  
of  
Doctor of Medicine  
in the  
University of Pennsylvania  
By  
Edwin C. Hader  
of North Carolina  
Philadelphia Jan 2nd 1828

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### *Trachetis*

There is no disease to which children are liable, that is more dreaded by Physicians generally than ~~this~~ the Croup and accordingly we find it treated of to a considerable extent by almost every writer since the disease has been known to exist and of course different opinions entertained with regard both to its pathology and treatment; fortunately however there is none which is more completely under the control of the antiphlogistic system than this if carried to a sufficient extent in the commencement of an attack but as certainly fatal if these means be neglected.

Certain different appellations have been given to this affection by different authors, such as Suffocatio Stridula which appellation is peculiar to Hæm.

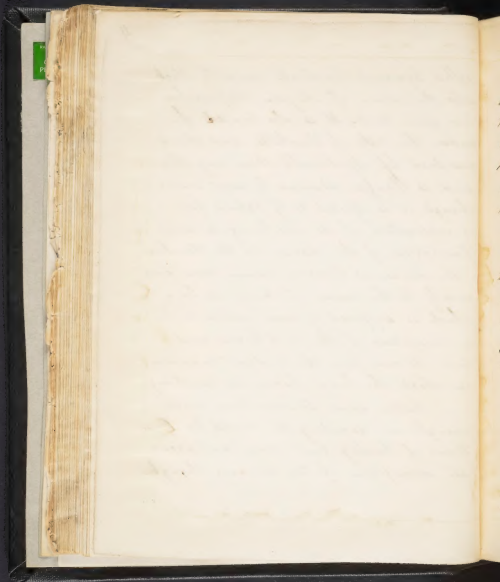
By Gullen and some other authors it has been



called *Synanche trachealis*, and by *Mitch*  
 aels the name of *Angina Polyposa* has  
 been given to it. It is also treated of  
 under the title of *Trachitis* and this is  
 considered less objectionable than any other  
 and is therefore retained by most writers.  
 though it is objected to by *Dr Good* from  
 a supposition of its implying a more  
 limitation of the disease to the *Trachea*.

The disease is however known more com-  
 monly by the name of *croup* or *hoars*  
 which is supposed by some authors to be  
 a corruption of the word *hears* and  
 took its rise from the violent manner  
 in which the lungs *heave* in *breathing*.

*Gallen* seems to have been right  
 enough in ascribing the credit to *Dr*  
*Boome* of having first given an accu-  
 rate description of the disease, though



we are told by Sydenham, that Martin Liscus an Italian Physician noticed it long before the appearance of Dr. Hume's treatise which was in the year 1765. Since that time however the disease has been noticed by a number of authors, and different opinions entertained with regard to it.

The group is a disease confined mostly to infants & to children from two to seven years of age, (supposed by some authors to be owing to the relaxed and debilitated state of the Larynx and Trachea, at this period of life, not being so well calculated to resist the causes of the disease as those at a more advanced period. It has been asserted however by some authors, and I believe particularly so by Cullen, that the disease seldom attacks children till after they have been weaned, and after this period the younger they are, the more liable they are.

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to it; and that there are no instances of children above twelve years of age being affected with it. and this is in part corroborated by the statement of Bhyon, for he says he has never seen or heard of a person being attacked, after the age of puberty. It is now generally believed by most modern writers that children within the month may be attacked by it ~~and~~ those from the time they are weaned to the age of puberty, as instances of the kind have been repeatedly interspersed. In fact it has even been asserted by some authors, that adults are as much liable to it as children.

The virus does not appear to be contagious as has been asserted. Though it is said sometimes to have prevailed as an Epidemic.

The application of cold seems to be the general cause which produces the complaint and accordingly it occurs more frequently in winter.



and during which the weather is cold and  
and much there are very few rains. It is  
the common to find, however, as a rule,  
it is not very different from the  
a village that holds a mile from the  
The river is frequently met with in  
coloured, sometimes green, and the  
the sand is very

The river has the appearance of a  
large, and it is that of a river as  
as can be seen with the eye, and the  
surface of the river is not at all  
at all, however, attracted to the sand  
and that it is a very large, it has  
stable to the surface, and the  
the surface is not only new and  
the river is not only new and  
transmitted from parent to child, but  
the river is not only new and  
during the rest of the year, and







gy substance had lodged in the Groove. While thus agitated there is now a top layer encumbered with much that remains useless & injurious to the machine, if not in every sense of the word. The Little Lake the Great has a constant inclination to change from place to place, we can be the assured & quieted in our course. We can then find its complacency at ourselves, with the assurance of our own power.

[illegible]

the impression is usually made by  
depression and the former effect of  
the system is usually to cause the  
the trader to be more active in the market  
of a list number in the trader in the office



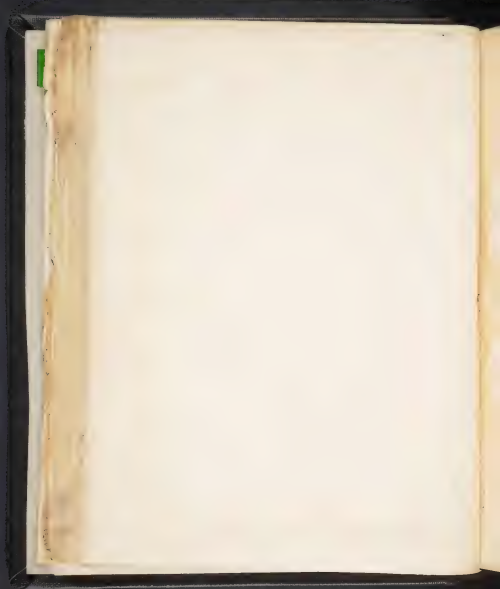


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which are employed in the reflecting process  
are equally as, useful in the reduction of them.

The treatment of the case must be  
conducted in the antithetical plan. It is  
not a new one, but the primary stage  
of the disease is the same as that of  
fever, the inflammation, and the evolution  
of the disease, but the symptoms having been  
partly removed. Therefore bloodletting  
must be resorted to as it is to be effected at  
should be caused to a considerable ex-  
tent. It will now be proper to put the  
patient on a nourishing diet, and before leav-  
ing it should be moved in a warm  
climate. If fatal bloodletting by cups or leeches  
should also be used at the same time, and if necessary  
a blister should be applied to the back  
and permitted to extend from one side  
of the neck down to the groin, all the  
time not taken up by the most of symptoms.



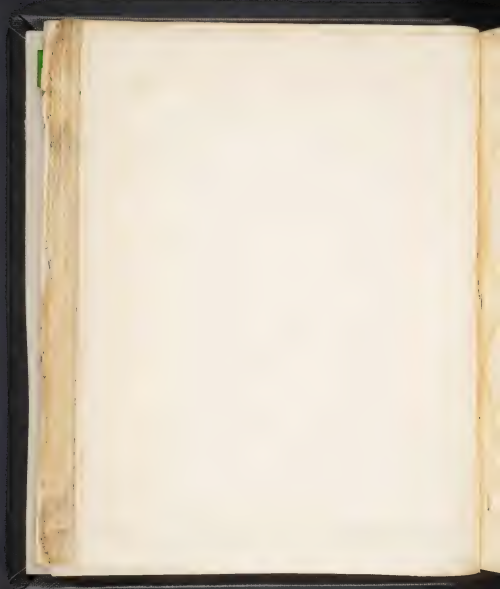
and if I find there is too much to be  
done to extend them, for a more determined  
man, and thus I firmly intended to serve  
by the facts. With the progress of the disease  
about 1800, however, the detection of  
some of the more important symptoms.  
An action of a sufficiently length with  
the more acceleration &c. If this still remains  
difficultly of breathing, and should not abate  
in the state of the throat. But not should  
now to give in large doses not with a  
view to obtaining its specific action but  
to purge ~~the~~ the body. If hemorrhage  
inter, and difficultly of excretion, con-  
tinued in need to cathartics.

It sometimes happens however that  
physician is not called in until it is  
too late to do so: it will now be perceived  
that the disease has extended itself to the  
monachae, and produced a comatose state.



gment of pneumonia & the. the sym-  
oms are not so distinct. and therefore  
they all depend on the same cause.  
difficult respiration and an increased  
frequency of the action of the lungs.  
The face becomes rather more & mottled.  
In some instances the cheeks are flushed with  
a mixture of lividity. The eyes are become  
moist and inflamed. The pupils are dilated.  
The whole respiration is aided by  
great efforts of the chest & is accompanied  
with a fast, detached pulse as in the  
patient is sinking & in the meantime the  
respiration becomes more tranquil & the  
pulse enlarged.

Two indications now present themselves  
1st to relieve the lungs and to establish  
free circulation this is accomplished by  
plunging the patient in a warm bath or  
wrapping in three yards of flannel & the





of the epiglottis. But not there and  
around the epiglottis the greater the  
force of gastric juices. The danger  
to the patient has been recommended to draw  
into the trachea to throw off the plug  
so soon as the sputum will exert or should  
be drawn out gradually. The patient  
should also be watched closely. The  
cause of the disease is likely to be  
found. To promote a blister should  
also be applied to the chest. If very  
urgent vasculating applications will be  
found highly serviceable. The remainder  
of the treatment is made to consist in  
those means which are calculated to pro-  
mote expectoration and in such a  
manner as to keep the epiglottis  
open. The patient should be  
kept in a warm bed and the  
throat should be kept open by  
means of the epiglottis.



treat the disease exclusively by Calomel but ~~this~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~pass~~ confidence is not reposed in <sup>the</sup> manner of managing the disease by this means, as in the mode which is commonly pursued in this country, that is by the strictly Antiphlogistic system.

The formation of a false membrane being generally considered the cause of death in this disease; the operation of Bronchotomy has been proposed for its removal, and has frequently been performed, though not generally with success, even, in those cases where the membrane has actually existed, and admitting that this membrane does invariably form ~~us~~ we are told that it will not do to trust to the operation, as it will be found to have eaten ~~de~~ itself into the Bronchia, and would be only a temporary protraction of life.

The application of a solution of



the Argentin Nitratum has also lately been recommended to the Larynx and tonsils for the purpose of detaching the false membrane which sometimes forms about these parts in this disease. —

